NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

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WASHINGTON.

RESUMPTION REPEAL NOT SO CERTAIN. GENERAL EWING DEFEATED IN TRYING TO RUSH

MATTERS IN THE HOUSE-CONGRESSIONAL GOSSIP. An important vote was taken in the House yesterday, on the Resumption Repeal bills. The minority mustered 107 votes on the motion to Ly on the table, which shows that their total strength is 120, and prevents the possibility of rushing the hill through under a suspension of the rules. The majority vote was 140. General Ewing accepted Mr. Fort's bill as a substitute. The Silver Bill is ready to be reported. Mr. Evarts has asked for prompt action as to the Paris Exhibition, and Mr. Hewitt urged it moon the committee personally yesterday.

YESTERDAY'S VOTE ON RESUMPTION. AN END TO EWING'S BOAST OF BUSHING A REPU-DIATION BILL THROUGH THE HOUSE.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 .- The advocates of an honest execution of the Resumption Act may be said to have won a victory to-day over those who are attempting to enact a repudiation of the solemn obligation of the Government to resume specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879.

After the call of committees in the morning hour for the purpose of reporting private bills, Speaker Randall ruled that as there was no private calendar the next thing in order was the unfinished business lican leaders were disposed to question, there is a rule of the House which provides that Friday in every week shall be set apart for the consideration of private talls and private business, in y a majority of the House. The Republicans held that it was not in order to proceed to the public business of considering the Anti-Resumption Bill, without a vote of the House; but in this position they were overruled. General Ewing's bill having been thus brought up for consideration, he, direction of his committee, asked of the House unanimous consent to take the measure out of the morning hour, and to make it a special order for the 13th of November, to the exclusion of all other business, and from day to day thereafter until it should be disposed of. If there was any objection to this, he said, the committee were willing to agree that two amendments might be offered by the opponents of the bill before the previous question should be called. A single objection was sufficient to prevent an understanding of this kind, and that objection

General Ewing then accepted Mr. Fort's bill as a substitute for that originally reported by the committee, and called the previous question. Therements upon the table. The vote upon the motion occupied the remainder of the morning hour. It was subject. Previous votes might have been interpreted counted upon as opposed to the repeal of the Resumption Act, or of any part of it, no matter what shape the question may take. The ision of the rules, is completely disposed of. were absent at least a dozen Representatives who would have voted in the affirmative had they been in their places. The full strength in the House of the advocates of resumption, in accordance with the pledge of the Act of 1875, is therefore in the neighborhood of 120; and as this is more than one-third of the whole House, there seems at present to be no danger that any bill pension of the rules. The only chance it has in the House, therefore, is in the morning hour. As only two dilatory motions are necessary to use up that hour from day to day, it is wholly within the power of about sixty men, or one-half the hard money party.

conscious of their weakness, expressed a willingness to treat the minerity with great liberality, in regard to the offering of amendments, provided the latter would allow a vote to be taken upon the bill. Som of the Western representatives, who are opposed to the repeal of the Resumption Act, but are also strongly in favor of the remonetization of silver. may be disposed to compromise, on condition that the Silver Bill may be offered as an amendment or as a substitute for that now before the House; and General Ewing and his followers were somewhat hopeful this afternoon that through such a compro-mise they might be able before long to secure a direct vote upon their scheme. On the other hand, there are at least seventy-five or eighty members of the House who are as strongly opposed to any Silver Bill as they are to General Ewing's measure of repudiation, and they will resist any agreement which gives such a bill a more favorable standing before the House than it now has.

The following was the vote upon Mr. Hale's motion to lay the bill and amendment upon the table [Republicans in roman, Democrats in italics]:

| Hand, Boyd, Brewer, Briggs, Bundy, Luchard, Cambell, Camb | Hickorf, Ellaworth, Field, Fredd, Fredd, Fredd, Fredd, Fredd, Fredd, Groding, Hale, Harris, Maes, Harris, Maes, Harris, Maes, Harris, Maes, Haudell, Headerson, Honder, Habell, Hung F. T., Johns, N. H., Jones, O. L., L., L., L., L., L., L., L., L., L. | Matth, Maphdm, McCock, McGowan, McKinley Mitchell, Monroe, Morreen, Morreen, Morreen, Morreen, Paction, Radice, Polumid, Powera, price, Quinn, Radice, | Smith (Penn.) Stranger, Stewart, Stewart, Stewart(Mich.), Stean (Mich.), Stean (Iowa), Strati, Thornburg, Townsend (O. Townsend (N.) Vester, Watson, Willotts, Williotts, Williams (Wis Historian (Or.) Hittle (N.Y.), Wood, Wren.—107. |
|--|--|--|--|
| AUMANIANTE NO. | | AYS. | |
| Athen, disense haver (ind.), Essenting, Esse | Dibrell, Dikey, Dickey, Dickey, Dirham, Elam, Elam, Elam, Elam, Eritt, Errait, Fort, For | House, Hunter, Hunter, Hunter, Hunter, Hunter, Hunter, Litter, Josep (Ala.) Keilgr, Kenni, Keilgr, Kenni, Kenni, Lapvin, Lapvin, Lapvin, Lapvin, Markin, Markin, Markin, Milla, Money, Morgan, Money, Morgan, Money, Morgan, Money, Morgan, Money, Mone | Robbers, Robertson, Robertson, Robertson, Robertson, Robertson, Robertson, Robertson R |
| Clymer, cobb, cook, cos (N. Y.), Cracent, | Hankell, Hatcher, Hayes, Hennis, | Philips, Pound, Pridemore, Randolph, | White (Ind.) Whithouse, Williams (Ala. Williams (Ky.), |

The affirmative of this vote represents the hard money, Honost-execution-of-the-Resumption-Actsen-

A great deal of interesting discussion has taken place in Washington within the past few days upon the practical effect of the repeal of the whole of the third section of the Resumption Act, as proposed by General Ewing's original bill. Many members of the House of Representatives have supposed that it would abolish free banking, and practically re-tuit in the substitution of the Greenback currency stitution, \$1.750; National Museum at the Smithsonian

for the present National Bank circulation. A casual comparison of those sections of the Revised Statutes, providing for the organization and regulation of National Banks and the issue of circulating notes to them, shows that it would have no such effect. The repeal of the third section of the Resumption act would simply leave the original law establishing.

Institution, \$22.565-83; paid to representatives of citizens and seamen dying abroad, \$3,883-83.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. WELCOME WORDS FROM LEEDS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 2, 1877. act would simply leave the original law establishing lational Banks without any provision, either mitting the aggregate amount of circulating notes to be issued, or apportioning the National Bank curency among the States in accordance with their scalth or population. All those portions of the aw providing for the establishment of banks, the lepost of bonds in the Treasury, the issue of circulating notes, etc., would remain untouched. Those sections of the Acts of 1864 and 1870, providing for a limit to the accordance of the sections of the Acts of 1864 and 1870, providing for a limit to the accordance of the acts of the acts of the acts of the Acts of 1864 and 1870, providing for a limit to the accordance of the acts of the Those sections of the Acts of 1864 and 1870, providing for a limit to the aggregate amount of circulation, the apportionment of circulating notes among
the States, and the withdrawal of circulation from
States having an excess, and the redistribution to
those whose quotas were not full—which were repealed by the Act of January 14, 1875—would still
remain repealed, as no subsequent legislation, which
did not specifically provide for it, would revive an
old law that had been stricken from the Statute
Book.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. EX-SENATOR HENDERSON'S SUGGESTIONS TO THE

PRESIDENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 .- Ex-Genator Henderson, of Missouri, had an interview with the President, today, in which the conversation touched upon Civil Service reform. Mr. Henderson remarked to the President that he thinks his Southern policy is right, but that in regard to his Civil Service policy he is, in some respects, acting upon false premises. He said that a large share of the present officeholders were not the President's friends, and are, covertly at least, acting in the interests of those who wish to make the efforts of the Administration in behalf of reform a failure. He advised the President that, if he wished to carry out his policy, he must use the proper instru-ments, and that he must not allow anything in his letter of acceptance to interfere with the parification of the service. "What a majority of the people want," the ex-Senator said, "is to get the best men into the service and then to let them best men into the service and then to let them remain there." The President said that this was now a subject of consideration; that it was in harmony with the judgment of some members of the Cabinet; and the idea was not at all in conflict with his own views. The ex-Senator here interposed: "It is your idea, Mr. President, to keep out the machine politicians. Be careful not to appoint the machine. Are you sure that the machine is not now in †" At this moment the Cabinet began to assemble, and the conversation was interrupted.

A SLIGHT ON MR. COX. A CLERK FOR HIS COMMITTEE DENIED TO HIM.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ! padly treated by the House to-day. His long service in Congress entitles him at least to preside over a committee who have a clerk assigned to them to write the private letters of their chairman, and direct the documents be sends to his constitsufficient to occupy the time of such a scribe. But the Committee on Accounts, in their report tothe most important that has yet been taken on the day, omitted the Committee on the Labrary. of which Mr. Cox is chairman, from the list of those to which clerks were assigned, and did not even provide that the clerk of any other committee should report to him occasionally for duty. It certainly did look as though there was a little favoritism, when the Committee on the Militia, who have hardly been known to make a report during the last ten years, were allowed a clerk for a part of the time, that the Committee on the Library, who always have some business, and are to consider in this Congress the important question of the crection of a new library building, should have none at all. The report was ameeded after two or three in-effectual attempts had been made to secure the appointment of a clerk so that Mr. Cox may have the services of one-third of one.

> SPANISH TONNAGE DUTIES. FERNANDO WOOD'S RESOLUTION—FURTHER GOVERN MENT ACTION POSSIBLE. INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

Washington, Nov. 3 .- Both the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury will cheerfully send to Congress, in response to Mr. Fernando Wood's resolution, which he tried to introduce to-day, any infortonnare staxes in Spanish ports, When the the list of countries entitled to the most favorable treatment in regard to tonuage taxes it did so on the information received that American mer chant vessels were subjected to extraordinary imposts ports. The positive assurance of the Spanish Minister of State given to Minister Lowell that no such differential duties are imposed by Spain on America the facts are proved to be otherwise. If it should subs the facts are proved to be otherwise. If it should subsequently be shown that unequal taxes are imposed, then that will be a subject for future diplomatic negotiation and adjustment. Some special taxes which have been complianced of by the owners and commanders of almerican vessels are not believed to come within the international definition of tomage dues. For fastance, a special tax imposed for the improvement of a harbor or the building of a mole, collected by local authorities, would not probally be considered technically as a rounage tax, any more than the collection of harbor dues in any port of the United States. The Spanish Government may be requested to interpose its authorities, if it is found, after official examination, that they are so collected.

EXPENSE STATISTICS.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE AUDITORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Nov. 2 .- The annual report of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, Mr. Ela, completed a few days ago, contains, among other things, the following interesting statistics: The expenses of our foreign missions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876,

| | Falaries of Ministers abroad | 353,408 60,401 | 15 |
|---|--|-------------------|------|
| | Loss by exchapge | 2,594 | 28 |
| | | | |
| | the Consular service of the United States; | | |
| | Fees received by Consuls. St. Cost for Consular salaries and expenses of | 624,265 | 99 |
| | their offices | 518,319 | 41 |
| | Excess of fees above expenses | 105,946 | 58 |
| | Expended for relief of seamen by Consuls | 57,585 | 93 |
| | Paid for passage of seamen to United States. | 14,208 | 1947 |
| | Amount of extra wages received by Consula. | 40,361 | |
| | Contingent expenses of Consulates | 119,988 | 73 |
| | Allowance for clerks at Consulates | 34,193 | 66 |
| | The following sums were paid out for mis | cellaneo | ous |
| | foreign expenses: | | |
| | Of rescuing shipwreeked seamen | 82,462 | 00 |
| | Of Spanish Claims Commission | 2,985 | |
| ١ | Of Mexican Claims Commission | 2,444 | |
| i | Of Alabama Claims Commission | 63,356 | |
| п | of bringing home prisoners charged with | | - |

The statistics of the expenses of collecting internal

| received from this source, were as follow | (8) |
|--|--|
| Salaries of collectors paid by special al- lowance | 437,169 22 |
| Synthesis of collectors' offices | 71,638 32 1,334,584 55 |
| Total expenses of collectors | 1,853,574 70 112,259,122 76 767,367 90 |
| Salaries of revenue agents | 58,683 25 27,309 90 |
| Saturies of surveyors of distilleries Expenses of surveyors of distilleries Expense of gaugers' fees | 2,591 55 7,382 75 671,470 63 |
| Travelling expenses of gaugers | 49,828 63 |
| \$39,964 55, and for dies and printing | g, \$354,605 82. |

of Internal Revenue, of stamps for distilled spirits \$60.629,640; tobacco, snuff and cigars, \$39.478,973; beer, \$9,750.812; proprietary and documentary stamps, \$9,695,709; special tax stamps, \$10,366,650, and stamped foil tobacco wrappers, \$471.831. Other miscellaneous accounts passed by the Third Auditor called for the following sums : Photo-Bithographing for the Patent Office, \$28,835 66; plates for the official gazettenof the Patent Office, \$38,082 53; copies of drawings for the Patent Office, \$39,997 50; tracings of drawings for the Patent Office \$30,000; pres-

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 2, 1877. The United States Consul at Leeds, England, has forwarded to the Department of State a report on Woollens and linens are the principal manufactures of Leeds, and high tariff and home manufactures have almost completely closed the markets of the United States against these goods. There is exported thither now only a small quantity of the very highest class of woollens to meet the demand of people who will larger quantity of the very cheapest goods. The English again being able to supply the American market with their goods. They have become thoroughly indifferent about our requirements. They are not sure now that even complete free trade would enable them to recover lost ground. The decline in the British export trade, and how to regain their manufacturing supremacy, are the leading topics among the thinking people of England. The Consul believes that no effectual remedy can be applied, but that British commercial interests must continue to decline, and that American interests will be affected in inverse ratio. The perfection of American machinery, the style and finish of American goods, the results of the inventive genius of our countrymen, to ether with the acknowledged fact that American actisans will do twice as much work in a given time as the English artisans, and thus equalizing the rates of wages in both countries, have not only shut our British manufactures from American markets, but have enabled the United States to become a formidable competitor with England for the strade of other countries. While the export trade of England to the United States is increasing year after year, and these imports are goods which she must have, while her exports are goods not actually necessary to us. how to regain their manufacturing supremacy, are the

A HARD TASK BEFORE JUDGE SPOFFORD. Members of the Senate Committee on Privleges and Elections express the opinion that the result of their consultations in regard to the Louisiana matter will be to decide by a party vote that, if the Legislature which elected ex-Governor Kellogg had a quorum of Re turning Board members at the time he was chosen, he is entitled to his seat, no matter what the circumstances of the subsequent disbanding of that Legislature were. The conclusion that no vacancy existed for Judge Spofford to fill follows from this posiexisted for Judge Spofford to fill follows from this posi-tion. In regard to Judge Spofford's case, the committee will then probably hold that the only standing he can obtain in the Senaic is by producing proof that in issuing certificates to the members of the Legislature which elected cy-Governor Keilogg, the State officers acted corruptly. If he chooses to assert this, and to attempt to prove it, the indications are that he will be allowed to call witnesses, and to have that branch of the subject investigated. It is prob-able that the committee will decide that it is not called upon to examine into the matter of the organization of the Nichois Legislature, as the question of giving Judge Spofford the seat, in the opinion of the committee, turns upon the question expained above, and which and dates the Nichois Legislature. This inquiry will be likely to be made by another committee.

A SILVER BILL.

adopted a bill to-day, by a vote of 7 to 4 (the same by which it was agreed to report the Antiver, prepared by the sub-committee hast evening, a summary of which was printed in THE TRIB-UNE. The bid will be reported to the House by the RUSINESS IMPROVING AT BUENOS AYRES.

The Department of State has received a be financial and commercial condition of the Argentine

arging an immediate report upon the bill to proat the Paris Exposition. Mr. Abram 8. Hewitt and Mr. Stackle made arguments before the committee in favor of the appropriation. The friends of the oill expect that the committee will report it speeding and recommend an appropriation of \$150,000. Colonel John W. Forney is said to be a candinate for the commissionership of the United States to the Paris Exhibition if row bill passes.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 2, 1877. The second days's races at the Benning Race Course have been postponed until to-morrow, on account of

troller's Office, has been promoted to Chief of the Miscel-ianeous Accounts in tout office.

The Ways and Means Committee, this morning, paid the

Numerous telegratus from Chicago have been received at the Treasury Department, within a day or two, on the subject of the location of the main entrance of the Post Office Building, in that city. The matter will probably come up for the personal consideration of the Secretary

o-morrow.

The House Committee on Elections, at a meeting to-day made provision for printing the vario. Supers in regard to the contested cases, and agreed that they should be taken up for action in the order of their complete preparation for printing. The papers in the Colorado case having already been sent to the printer, that case will be the first one disposed of.

Notice is given by the Light House Board that an automatic signal-buoy has been placed off Cape Hatteras in tomatic signal-broop has been placed off Cape Hatteras in twelve fathous of water, Cape Hatteras light bearing northwest by north, about twelve miles adiatant. The buoy is painted black and white, in perpendicular stripes, and occupies the position of the buoy which disappeared from its moorings early in October.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 2.-The steamer Bismarck, lying just below the south wall of the arsenal, three miles below the centre of the city, caught fire about noon to-day, and in a short time was totally destroyed. The fismes were first seen issuing from the forward part of the cubin, and the presumption is that it was ignited by sparks from a lecomotive on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, which runs within a few yaris of where the boat was lying. The Bismarck was owned by the Bismarck Transportation Company, ther captain, John Spane, owned a controlling interest in the boat. She was valued at \$35,000, and was insured for \$15,300 in Cincinnati and Pittsburg offices. About twenty nen were at work painting and repairing the steamer when the fire broke out, but all escaped safely.

FRAUD IN STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2 .- John Leighton, C. H. Bernard and William J. Potter, stock operators from New-York, were arrested here yesterday, charged with New York, were arrested here yesterday, charged with compiracy, on the complaint of Henry S. Tibbey, in ob-taming large sums of money by fraudulent represen-tations, and by forming a pool of the stock of the Ex-chequer Mining Company. In default of \$30,000 ball enca, they were locked up.

TWO FAILURES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 2.-Winslow Bushnell has flied his voluntary petition in bankruptey. His secured debts amount to \$65,000, with securities worth \$120,000; insecured debts,\$86,000; assets about \$11,000, George F. Batchelder, commission merchant, has failed. His habilities are \$47,000; assets small.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2 .- Van Dyke, for the SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—A nonsuit has been ranted in the case of the State against ex-Surveyor General ardner. The State will appear to the Supreme Court. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 2.—The cable steamer tinia, from North Sydney, via Hallfax, is reported of Ryc leach, searching for the broken ends of the direct cable.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 2.—A negro, whose name is not known, last night assaultes a white girl, fifteen years of age, at Yorktown, near Peckskill. The physicians say the girl will not recover. AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 2.-W. M. Moore, United AUGUSTA, Oh., NO. 2. States Deputy Collector for the Third Georgia District, was arrested here to-day, charged with being a defaulter to the Government, in the sum of \$4,600.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 2.—The railroad managers concluded their meeting here yesterday. The through freights from New-York to St. Louis, proper, was so apportioned, that Chicago will receive 12 per cent, and the St. Louis Roads 88 per cent of all tenuage from the trunk lines.

MORRISSEY'S INNINGS.

BLUNT TALK FROM A HARD HITTER. WHAT JOHN MORRISSEY HAS TO SAY ABOUT TWEED'S CHARGES AND TOWNSEND'S REVIVAL OF THEM -WHY HE RUNS FOR THE SENATE - WOULD RUN ONLY IN JOHN KELLY'S DISTRICT-WHY DOESN'T KELLY REFORM ?-WANTON WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY-WHY WON'T I DO FOR A CLUB TO KNOCK DOWN THE THIEVES?

A TRIBUNE reporter went early yesterday in search of John Morrissey. When at last the Anti-Tammany chieftain was found, he would not talk. He was sick, had not been out of his room for twenty days, could not speak three sentences without coughing, and was forbidden his physician to go out on such a stormy day. But he meant to meet this revamped story of Tweed's, which Townsend had got out again as squarely as he could. He would bundle up and go straight to THE TRIBUNE office to talk about it. He used to know the editor pleasantly, when he was an officer of the House at Washington, of which he (Morrissey) was a member. There was no reason now why he shouldn't go straight to the editor and talk man-fashion, face to face. And so the reporter was bluffed off.

But later in the day he had his innings. John Morrissey did appear at THE TRIBUNE office, bundled up, coughing, evidently suffering from asthma, as well as traces of pneumonia, but bent on "saying his say man-fashion." It was not long till the reporter was called in to make notes of it all, and here is what he wrote. It is a verbatim report of Mr. Morrissey's blunt, "hit-straight-out-fromthe shoulder " talk - nothing extenuated, and

naught set down in malice.

WHAT JOHN MORRISSEY SAYS. Oh, as to those things you printed to-day ! Well, that's the old story, you know. They have printed such things every time I have been a cau-didate for office, and Tweed was the last who brought them out. He doesn't seem to have been satisfied with that, and so Tweed's lawyer brings them up again. It doesn't make any difference now. If I had my life to live over again, I would change a good many things; not even Tweed ever accused me of being a thief. I was a wild young fellow, and as a young man I have been in a good many wild scrapes that I am sorry for; but I never stole anything, and no man will say I ever broke my word. I will answer you any questions you want to ask me about all that, but what I want to do first is to tell you why I am running for office.

I wouldn't run anywhere else. You couldn't give me a Certificate of Election from any other district, I wanted to rau in John Kelly's district, if I ran at all, and to let the people of that district say squarely whether they in favor of a man who had honestly tried in the Legislature to stop squandering their money, or whether they were in favor of a man who said that it all nad to be spent-whether they were in favor of a man who pushed the reform measures in the last Legislature, or in favor of John Kelly, who did his best to defeat every single one of them.

WHY TAMMANY FIGHTS HIM.

When I went to the Legislature I made up my mind, knowing a great deal about the city government and the people who held office under it, that there were many extravagancies and wrongs about it; that while John Kelly and Ispaich from the United States Consulat Buenes Ayres, the Tammany people pretended economy they didn't mean it. You recollect their meeting at the Mayor's office. It was only a farce, because they said there was no place Tammany Hall could see to make reductions in.

Now when I went up to the Legislature, with men living in New-York willing to give up their property to the city rather than pay the ments, they to be relieved on one side and Tammany Hall en the other side, with its pay-roll of \$10,500,000 and saying it cived a letter this morning from Scoretary Evarts, could not be reduced, there was but one side for any fair man to take, in my judgment. vide for the representation of the United States I took that side, and it led to the inauguration of all these measures to reduce expenses. I introduced There are many offices that should be abolished, but the resolutions, aggregating all the bills in relation | the moment you try to do away with them, they to New-York,—there were about ninety of them,— use all their efforts to defeat you. It taking the best ones of them and putting them together. This resulted in what was called the Omni- The city is in debt one hundred and twenty to one taking the best ones of them and putting them togethbus till. From Monday morning to Saturday night there were at least from ten to thirty men from Tammany Hall using every effort to defeat these resolutions. They taxed the different departments here for to do it. The result was, we had to call the House for two days. When I took that position, with the help I got from the Republican party,-and I couldn't get any other, since they made them all party questions -Mr. Schell, Mr. Clinton, and prominent men in Tammany Hall-they went before the Governor and asked him to veto it. They went in person and made speeches. The reductions in the bill which I introduced amounted to very nearly \$800,000 alone. That was only a commencement. WOULD BUN IN JOHN KELLY'S DISTRICT OR NOT AT ALL

I made up my mind then that I would run, if I ran at all, in John Kelly's district. I believed I was right, and I wanted to go before the people to see whether they would sustain me, who advocated all these measures, or sustain the man who tried defeat them all. It was a matter of pride with me more than anything else. It was not for the sake of office. It was only, in my judgment, a question of continuing a simple duty which I had commenced, and I had pride to see whether the people were with me.

I was too sick to be meddling with politics, and had no business to go into it. But I was in hopes that by the time the campaign fairly opened I would be all right and would be to go among the people. After I accepted the nomination I was in hopes of getting betterbut instead of that I have been getting worse, as you see to-day.

HOW THEY FIGHT MORRISSEY. "What sort of a fight are they making against

There never were such efforts used to beat a man in the world as they are making now. They are coercing everybody they can. There isn't a man that sells liquor in my district who is not threatened with the loss of his license if he votes for me. They have called on every department which these reform measures of the last Legislature affected, and they are going through the district every night. Money ! There's no limit to it-no limit to it; it's only a question of how much people want. My judgment is they won't beat me. I am a great believer in being right. I am also a great believer in the people. Why, there are 60 or 70 per cent of thinking people in my district. I don't see how a man who owns property is going to vote against me, no matter what his politics are. I don't go to the Legislature to steal anything. People who know me know that-they know that I would stop them from stealing if I could do no more. I have never in my life received a dollar politically, either directly or indirectly in any way shape or manner, only my salary. I have been in politics twenty-five years in the city of New-York, I never had a dollar from the City Treasury, directly or indirectly.

HE HAS POUGHT BUT HE NEVER STOLE. "What about these charges they make !"

Why, the article in your paper to-day goes back thirty years when I was seventeen years of age. Of course, I have committed many follies, but never a dishonest or mean thing-never in my life. I was never charged with such a thing as larceny. When I was a boy in a molder's shop, a pretty wild fellow, I used to get into fracases, but I was never charged with a dishonest act, I can tell you that.

and again, but what do they amount to? Take the burglary case. There was a lot of us boys together; we got wrangling, and there was a door

These charges have been published time

kicked in. A number of us were indicted for burglary and assault and battery-for kicking in a door. The District-Attorney explained the whole thing through the Associated Press in 1866, when the affair was brought up then. It was District-Attorney Robert Lottridge, of Rensselaer County; he sent the statement voluntarily. He said there was nothing in it;

it was dismissed. WHO MAKES UP THE OLD STORIES ?

These charges came from Stauley, Marcus Cicero Stanley. He gave them to Townsend, I consider Stanley a dangerous man, a very dangerous man. His motives for assailing me are plain. I once got into a wrangle with George Wilkes, and Stanley took Wilkes's side; and I got him turned out of an office he held under the Government. I went to Washington; brought to bear all the influence I could, and got him dismissed. And he has given these things to Townsend now. Kelly, of course, is in the combination-the same combination as is running the I weed investigation here-and they are trying all they can to beat me. I could say some hard things about Townsend, but what's the use 7 I don't want to get into any more personal disputes about it. I want merely to give you these simple facts, to state to you my object in running, and to explain my conduct in the Legislature. DIDN'T GRADUATE, BUT PEOPLE WHO KNEW HIS

BOYHOOD STAND BY HIM. Now I was never charged with stealing in my life, never; and while I was a pretty rough youth-I was brought up in Troy-though I say it myself, there are but few people who can go there to-day and get as many both rich and poor people speak a good word for him as I can. I haven't had the early advantages which many other people have had. I have had to meet the world without any advantages, being the only son among eight children, and father and mother poor. I didn't graduate in college, and some things have happened to me in my life that I wish were other-

ABOUT BEING HIMSELF A LAW-BREAKER. But you were a member of the body which passed the law prohibiting pool-selling, and still went on selling pools.

Yes: I think the law was a fraud. In my judgment it was unjust, and called for the destruction of a lot of property that nobody asked for. For instance, Jerome Park lost last year \$50,000. The bill asked for the destruction of \$800,000 of property. The public didn't want that. I don't see anything improper in a man's going to races for amusement and being in terested \$5 or so on a race. People who don't want to see races, needn't go there.

THE DANGER OF TAMMANY. But why do you make such a bugbear of Tam-

It is a hard fight for an individual to make against a very big organization, but I tell you one thing, if Tammany Hall beats me there are a great many men who will suffer. It's only a question of time, It may not be in six month or a year; but when an institution with one man fills every office in the city, and no man dare say a word against him in the organization, it is a dangerous institution. That's the condition of Tammany Hall to-day; and recollect there is

JOHN KELLY'S SHAMELESS EXTRAVAGANCE, Mr. Kelly was asked to cut down the force in the Departments, and he said he couldn't. Yet there was the Coroner right along side of him, drawing \$22,500 a year, and he knew it. There was four of them drawing \$90,000 a year, and he says they can't be cut down. I asked him distinctly: "Can any heads of departments be dispensed with, or any reduction made in any department?" He said "No." The office of Coroner is only one of a thousand just such cases. You have an Excise Board costing \$50,000; it should not be over \$12,000. You have a Building Department spending \$120,000 a year; it should not be over \$40,000. hundred and thirty millions. There is no limit to your debt on one side, while men are giving their property away to escape assessments on the other. understood that Arnold & Constable, the other day, refused to pay the assessments on thirty-eight lots, preferring to let the title revert to the city, rather than stand the enormous taxation. Now, what kind of a condition is that to be in ? There is no other city in the world in so bad a condition. The people don't know anything about it because they don't investigate.

Mr. Kelly, you say, refused to cut down any of

these big salaries?

Yes; he was asked by a committee of the Senate this precise question: Are there any reductions which can be made in the City of New-York? He said: "I think the tire, police, and school-teachers can be reduced." Right on top of that, I asked him, "Then. do I understand you that no Commissioners in any department can be dispensed with and no reductions made in any department for no reductious made in any department?" He said: "You do; there cannot be," I didn't ask him another question. Mr. Kelly sand that before the Joint Committee of the Assembly and Senate in answer to my questions. These Commissioners get \$8 and \$10 a day, and don't do half a day's work in a week. There's the counsel for the Excise Board; he draws \$5,000 a year, and has never tried a single case. It's a swindle all the way through, and Kelly knows it and sustains it. He daren't do otherwise. These people—the heads of departments—control the general committee in each district, and Kelly sustains them for that purpose. them for that purpose.
What is Tweed's motive in bringing these up

again now? Oh, nothing but to please John Kelly. It is a part of the whole of the Tweed investigation, which was got up to bespatter every man opposed to Tam-

WHAT MR. PHELPS SAYS.

A TRIBUNE reporter conversed with District-Attorney Phelps, yesterday, about the criticisms of John D. Townsend on his course toward John Morrissey. Mr. Phelps said: "I don't see what in the world he means by my culogizing or supporting Mr. Morrissey. I do not live in his district, and the Republican Centra Committee has nothing to do with the Senate nominations, and I have nothing to do with them as its chairman. Probably if I lived in his district I should, under the circumstances, vote for him. As to these untried indictments, you see nolle prosequis have been entered in two, and a third is settled by the complainant. All of them except one are ever twenty years old. I should have some difficulty, I fear, in getting witnesses for them. The most recent is in 1865, some several years before I took charge of the office, and Mr. Morrissey was then discharged by Mr. Hall, a week after the indictment. I am speaking on the faith of this statement. I did not know, I don't know now, that there are any such indictments. We will so and ask John Sparks."

On inquiry, Mr. Sparks (the Clerk of the Court) stated that the lix was correct, and called attention to the great mortality among the assailants of "Bill" Poole. Mr. Phelpshaving satisfied himself of the truth of the list said, laughingly; "What seems to trouble Mr. Townsend is that I don't avail myself of his assistance in deciding how to run my office." Committee has nothing to do with the Senate nomina-

THE RIVAL TICKETS IN BROOKLYN Both the Republican and Democratic tickets

of Brooklyn and Kings County have been almost completed. In some of the doubtful Wards the party in the minority is holding back its nominations until the last minority is holding back its nominations until the last moment. This is true of the Republicans in the Tenth Ward, and has excited unfavorable criticism among some Republicans who think that they should now be working for their nominee. There is an unusually large number of Independent candidates. The advantage of this state of affairs will mainly fall to the Republicans. Some of the Wards that otherwise would be largely Democratic, will elect a Republican or an Independent, on account of the internal dissensions. The confirmation of the Mayor's appointments will make the contest more bitter, narticularly in the Sixth and Twelfth Wards.

HONORS TO SENATOR MORTON.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MOURNING IN WASHINGTON. REPRESENTATIVES OF CONGRESS AND THE CABINET TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL-RESOLUTIONS
18T TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 .- At the Cabinet meeting to-day the expected invitation to the President and members of his official family to attend the funeral of Senator Morton, was considered. The President will find it impossible to go to Indianapolis; but at least two members of his Cabinet, and perhaps three, will certainly accompany the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. Secretary Thompson, who has been a life-long personal and political friend of the late Senator, will join the party if he is not prevented from doing so by ill health. Secretary McCrary and Attorney-General Devens will almost certainly go, and they may possibly be accompanied by Secretary Sherman. The usual tributes of respect were paid to the memory of the late Senator, in this city to-day. The memory of the late Senator, in this city to-day. The flags upon all the Departments, and other public buildings, were placed at half-mast. The Senate adjourned immediately after passing resolutions providing for the appointment of the committee to attend the funeral, and the House passed similar resolutions shortly after 2 o'cleck, and also adjourned as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Senator.

The Vice-President has appointed Senators McDenald, Davis, of Diinois, Burnside, Bayard, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Booth, as a committee to attend the funeral of Senator Morton, at Indianapolis, on Mon day next.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met at half-past ten this morning. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, moved that the members of the committee tender their condolence to the widow and family of Schator Morton, which was agreed to. The fellowing telegram, being prepared and signed by the entire committee, was

being prepared and signed by the entire committee, was immediately dispatched:

Mrs. Senaton Monton and family, Indianapolis, Ind.:

The members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate have heard with sorrow of the death of Senate Morton, choirman of said committee, and beg to tender to Mrs. Morton and her family their sincere condolence in this hour of trial and bereavement.

Mr. Wadlelgh, of New-Hampshire, moved that the mmittee adjourn out of respect for the deceased Sena-

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL. ACTION OF A CITIZENS' MEETING AT INDIANAPOLIS-GENERAL INVITATION TO BE PRESENT-THE BODY

TO LIE IN STATE. Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 2 .- A citizens' meet-A committee on resolutions was appointed, and will report to-morrow to the general committee of arrangeattend the funeral were ordered to be issued to President Haves and Caomet, the Judges and officers of the ommended that the surviving soldiers of Indiana, the

Supreme Court, General Sherman and other army officers, and the Governors of the several States. It was further reddependent military organizations of the State, and the attend the funeral, and that the soldiers' meeting about to be held in this city be requested to take was further recommenced that Masonic, Odd Fellows, and other benevotent and voluntary organizations of the State, and officers and students of institutions of learning, etc., be invited to attend the funeral. It is also re commended that all citizens of the State not embraced a the foregoing enumeration, be cordially invited to attend mains of their great friend and fellow-citizen; and the family of the deceased Senator are most respectfully requested to allow his remains to be deposited in state in the great hall of the Court House, to remain there under a guard of honor, during such time as may be agreeable

A PROCLAMATION.

PRESIDENT HAVES ANNOUNCES THE DEATH OF THE SENATOR TO THE COUNTRY. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1877.

I lament the sad occasion which makes it my duty to testify the public respect of the eminent citizen and distinguished statesman, whose death yesterday at his home, in Indianapolis, has been made known to the people by telegraphic announcement. The services of Oliver P. Morton to the nation, in the difficult and responsible administration of the affairs of the State of Indiana, as its Governor, at a critical juncture of the Civil War, can never be overvalued by his countrymen. His long service in the Senate has shown his great powers as a legislator, and as a leader and chief counsellor of the political party charged with the conduct of the footerment during that period. In all things, and at all times, he has been able, strennous, and faithful in the public service; and his fame with his countrymen rests upon a secure foundation. The several Executive Departments will be closed on the day of his funeral, and appropriate honors should be paid to the memory of the deceased statesman by the whole nation. terday at his home, in Indianapolis, has been

HELP FOR GOVERNOR MORTON FR M NEW.

YORK.
To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I deem it proper to call your attention to a very important event in connection with the Ad-ministration of Governor Morton, which is not referred to in any of the obituaries that appeared to-day. It is the fact that, during the years 1863 '64, Messra Winslow, Lanter & Co., of this city, in order to sustain the credit of the State of Indiana and thereby give great material

of the State of Indiana and thereby give great material aid to Governor Morton in procaring money and munitions of war, advanced over \$700,000 to pay the interest on the State debt, as it became due.

To my own knowledge this gave the Governor great relief of mind, as well as great assistance in all his financial operations for the benefit of the State, and the writer of this has often heard the Governor express his appreciation of the deed as well as of the amount. The writer would beg to say further that this is written without they knowledge or consent of Messra. Winslow, Lamer & Comand only with the feeling that whatever creditionable attach to sum a manifestation of loyalty, it may be given to them.

New-York, 1. 2, 1877. HORRIBLE EXECUTION OF A MALEPACTOR.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Nov. 2 .- Owen Wright, colored, who assaulted a white married lady a month ago near Crawford, Ala., was to-day taken from jail at Sesie's Station, Ala., by a party of about 100 ettiseas, who ear-him to the woods, and, it is said, burned him. His victim faily identified him.